

Multimedia Appendix 3:

Table 1.

Characteristics of mobile health (mHealth) apps using cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT).

Author (year) and app	Intervention and control group	Primary outcome measure	Main findings	Within-f and between-g effect size
Kuhn et al [45] PTSD ^a coach	Intervention n=62; Control n=58	PTSD symptoms	App users showed more improvement with depressive symptoms and coping	PTSD checklist civilian version $d=0.14^{b,e}$ $d=0.86^{b,d}$ $d=1.09^{c,d}$
Ly et al [46] Unnamed	Intervention n=36; Control n=37	Stress	Mobile app stress intervention based on acceptance and commitment therapy reduces perceived stress and increases general health	12-item General Health Questionnaire: $d=0.41^{b,e}$ $d=0.37^{b,d}$ 14-item Perceived Stress Scale: $d=0.50^{b,e}$ $d=0.62^{b,d}$
Ly et al [47] Unnamed	Intervention (a) Behavioral activation n=40; Intervention (b) Mindfulness n=41	Depression	The two interventions were equally effective; however, the behavioral activation intervention had	BDI-II ^f : $d=0.24^{b,e}$ $d=0.03^{c,e}$ $d=1.83^{b,d}$ $d=1.19^{c,d}$ PHQ ^g -9: $d=0.28^{b,e}$

			more significant results for the more severely depressed	$d=0.15^{c,e}$ $d=1.63^{b,d}$ $d=1.14^{c,d}$
Ly et al [48] Unnamed	Intervention (a) Blended treatment (app + 4 FTF ^h therapy sessions) n=46; Intervention (b) Full behavioral activation (no app + 10 FTF therapy sessions) n=41	Depression	Inconclusive findings	BDI-II: $d=-0.13^{b,e}$ $d=-0.10^{c,e}$ Intervention (a) $d=1.40^{b,d}$ $d=1.35^{c,d}$ Intervention (b) $d=1.47^{b,d}$ $d=1.44^{c,d}$
Birney et al [49] MoodHacker	Intervention (a) Mobile app n=150; Intervention (b) Alternate care n=150	Depression	The app produced significant effects on depressive symptoms	PHQ: $d=0.14^{b,e}$ Intervention (a): $d=0.93^{b,d}$ Intervention (b): $d=0.92^{b,d}$
Whittaker et al [50] MEMO	Intervention n=426; Control n=429	Depression	Significantly assisted participants to rid their selves of negative thoughts	Increased positivity: $d=1.19^{b,e}$

Horsch et al [51] The Sleepcare app	Intervention Cognitive behavioral therapy for insomnia app n=74 Wait-list Control n=77	Insomnia severity	Significant improvement in relatively mild insomnia	Insomnia severity inventory: $d=-0.66^{b,e}$ $d=1.33^{b,d}$
Kristjánsdóttir et al [52] Unnamed	Intervention n=62; Control n=65	Chronic pain acceptance	No between group effect but there was a within group effect on the intervention. Presents slight findings suggesting improvement in chronic pain acceptance	Pain Catastrophizing Scale: $d=0.61^{b,d}$ $d=1.02^{c,d}$ $d=0.03^{b,e}$ $d=0.35^{c,e}$

^aPTSD: posttraumatic stress disorder.

^bpost test.

^cfollow-up.

^dwithin-group effect.

^ebetween-group effect.

^fBDI-II: Beck Depression Inventory-II.

^gPHQ: Patient Health Questionnaire.

^hFTF: face-to-face.

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